1. A method for mounting a screen assembly to a screen mounting structure of a vibratory separator to facilitate sealing of an interface between the the screen assembly and the screen mounting structure, the screen mounting structure including a plurality of support members extending from a first separator side of the vibratory separator to a second separator side thereof with material flowable between said sides in a first direction that is a direction generally parallel to said sides, the screen assembly having a support and screening material on the support for treating material introduced to the vibratory separator, the support including four interconnected sides including two pairs of sides, a first pair with a first side and a second side and a second pair with a third side and a fourth side, the first side spaced-apart from the second side by spaced-apart third and fourth sides, the first side and the second side generally parallel to the first separator side and the second separator side upon installation of the screen assembly in the vibratory separator, the support having generally screening material thereon, the support having a plurality of spaced-apart crossmembers extending between and connected to only one of the pairs of sides, each crossmember not in contact with and independent of all other crossmembers, the screen mounting structure including crowning apparatus for forcible abutment against the third side and the fourth side of the support to effect bending of the first side and the second side of the support and thereby effect crowning of the screen assembly within the vibratory separator, the method comprising

locating the screen assembly on the screen mounting structure,

positioning the screen assembly with respect to the screen mounting structure so that the crossmembers are all either generally transverse to or all generally parallel to the first direction, and

forcing the first and second sides of the support

down with the crowning apparatus to effect crowning of the screen assembly, the support rigid yet sufficiently flexible so that with the screen assembly in a crowned configuration the third side and the fourth side each along substantially all of the length thereof sealingly contact a surface of the screen mounting structure.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the plurality of spaced-apart crossmembers is two crossmembers generally parallel to the third side and the fourth side.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the plurality of spaced-apart crossmembers is five crossmembers generally parallel to the first direction.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the first side and the second side are each made of material less rigid than material of the third side and the fourth side.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the first side has at least a portion thereof made of material less rigid than material of the third side and the fourth side.

6. The method of claim 1 further comprising

connecting a seal member at a first location of an exterior of at least one of the first side or the second side to remedy ineffective sealing at said first location.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein the seal member has at least a portion thereof within a recess at the first location.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein the screen mounting structure has a body with at least one upwardly projecting member

projecting upwardly from the body member, said at least one upwardly projecting member sized and configured so it is receivable in a corresponding hole in the support, the method further comprising

positioning the screen assembly on the screen mounting structure so that the at least one upwardly projecting member is received in the corresponding hole of the support.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein the at least one upwardly projecting member is a plurality of spaced-apart upwardly projecting members and wherein the at least one hole in the support is a plurality of spaced-apart holes, each for receiving a corresponding upwardly projecting member.

10. The method of claim 8 wherein the corresponding hole in the support is in a crossmember of the support.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein the vibratory separator is a shale shaker for separating components of drilling material introduced thereto, the drilling material including drilling fluid and drilled cuttings, the shale shaker having a basket, the screen mounting structure on the basket, the support having a plurality of spaced apart support holes therethrough, each hole of the plurality of spaced apart support holes for receiving part of a fastener used for releasably connecting the screen assembly to the screen mounting structure, the screen mounting structure having a plurality of spaced-apart deck holes corresponding to the plurality of spaced-apart support holes through the support, and fasteners connecting the screen assembly to the screen mounting structure, each fastener passing through the screening material, through a support hole, and into a deck hole, the method further comprising

connecting the support to the screen mounting

structure with the fasteners.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the fasteners are from the group consisting of threaded fasteners, screens, bolts, locking fasteners, finger expansion fasteners, air injection fasteners, and friction-fit fasteners.

13. The method of claim 11 wherein the fasteners are adhesively secured in place.

14. The method of claim 11 wherein the screening material comprises a plurality of layers of screen mesh.

15. The method of claim 11 wherein the screen assembly has on the support a perforated plate.

16. The method of claim 11 wherein the sides of the support comprise hollow tubular members.

17. The method of claim 1 wherein all of the crossmembers are generally transverse to the first direction, the material introduced to the vibratory separator containing solids not passable through the screening material, the solids movable on a top of the screening assembly by the vibratory separator, the method further comprising

moving the solids uniformly on the top of the screening assembly.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein the material is drilling material and the solids include drilled solids.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein the solids are moved on the top of the screen assembly without the formation of significant dead zones on the top of the screen assembly.

20. A design for a support for a screen assembly substantially as described and illustrated herein.